

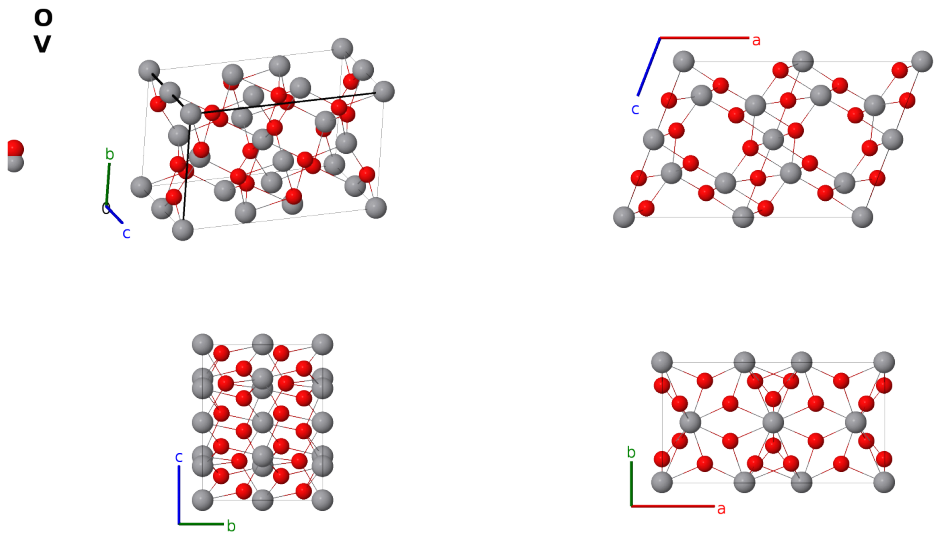
Oxyvanite (V_3O_5) Structure: A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003

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<https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/C32G>

https://aflow.org/prototype-encyclopedia/A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003



Prototype	O_5V_3
AFLOW prototype label	A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003
Mineral name	oxyvanite
ICSD	164872
CCDC	1680942
Pearson symbol	mC32
Space group number	15
Space group symbol	$C2/c$
AFLOW prototype command	<code>aflow --proto=A5B3_mC32_15_e2f_af-003</code> <code>--params=a, b/a, c/a, β, y_2, x_3, y_3, z_3, x_4, y_4, z_4, x_5, y_5, z_5</code>

Other compounds with this structure

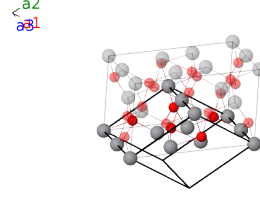
V_2TiO_5 (berdesinskiite)

- We use the data from Sample I-2-7 of (Armbruster, 2009), taken at room temperature. This structure is metastable up to 423-433K, after which it becomes the stable phase. The ground state of V_3O_5 has a monoclinic cell twice as large as this one, with space group $P2/c$ #13. V_3O_5 can also be found in the metastable form of anosovite, which has the Fe_2TiO_5 ($E4_1$) structure (Weber, 2012).

- In the sample studied by (Armbruster, 2009), the V (4a) site actually has the composition $V_{0.59}Ti_{0.41}$, while the V (8f) site is actually $V_{0.835}Cr_{0.165}$.

Base-centered Monoclinic primitive vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}b \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}\end{aligned}$$



Basis vectors

	Lattice coordinates		Cartesian coordinates	Wyckoff position	Atom type
$\mathbf{B}_1$	$= 0$	$=$	0	(4a)	V I
$\mathbf{B}_2$	$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{2}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4a)	V I
$\mathbf{B}_3$	$= -y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{1}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_4$	$= y_2 \mathbf{a}_1 - y_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$\frac{3}{4}c \cos \beta \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{3}{4}c \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(4e)	O I
$\mathbf{B}_5$	$= (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_6$	$= -(x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_3 + c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_3 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_7$	$= -(x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_3 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_3 + cz_3 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_3 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_8$	$= (x_3 + y_3) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_3 - y_3) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_3 + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_3 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_3 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O II
$\mathbf{B}_9$	$= (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B}_{10}$	$= -(x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_4 + c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_4 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B}_{11}$	$= -(x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_4 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_4 + cz_4 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_4 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B}_{12}$	$= (x_4 + y_4) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_4 - y_4) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_4 + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_4 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_4 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	O III
$\mathbf{B}_{13}$	$= (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 + z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II
$\mathbf{B}_{14}$	$= -(x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 - (z_5 - \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_5 + c(z_5 - \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - c(z_5 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II
$\mathbf{B}_{15}$	$= -(x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 - (x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 - z_5 \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$-(ax_5 + cz_5 \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} - cz_5 \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II
$\mathbf{B}_{16}$	$= (x_5 + y_5) \mathbf{a}_1 + (x_5 - y_5) \mathbf{a}_2 + (z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \mathbf{a}_3$	$=$	$(ax_5 + c(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \cos \beta) \hat{\mathbf{x}} - by_5 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + c(z_5 + \frac{1}{2}) \sin \beta \hat{\mathbf{z}}$	(8f)	V II

References

- [1] T. Armbruster, E. V. Galuskin, L. Z. Reznitsky, and E. V. Sklyarov, *X-ray structural investigation of the oxyvanite (V_3O_5) - berdesinskiite (V_2TiO_5) series: V^{4+} substituting for octahedrally coordinated Ti^{4+}* , Eur. J. Mineral. **21**, 885–891 (2009),

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